Business Notices.

WET DRY GOODS.-The misfortune of the WET DRY GOODS.—The misfortune of the steamship Washington, from Europe, which has now arrived it New York, has caused David Tromes, No. 144 Springst., cor ner of Wootenshidmen bergsins in Muslims, Lineas, Lawres, the great astending bergsins in Muslims, Lineas, Lawres, Damasks and Sheetings, and other goods. There being hus few packages, families and careful housekeepers must available out themselves of this sale early. All wet a little by water, with out damage to the goods, they must be sold within the week at a great sacrifice to prevent a fur her expense to remine the for the Spring trade. All warranted sound and good for the precent use.

WET LINEN GOODS .- S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., having purchased a large quantity of Linem Goods, caved from the late wrecks, are now offering great ha galus in Livex Damases, Table Clothes, Towells, Napriss, Linex Shertise, Shirtise Linexs, &c. These goods are perfect, with the exception of being slightly solled and wet. Hetel and house keepers will do well to examine this stock, as they are offered at nearly one-half their value.

Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE.

Another proof of the superiority of STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATERT SALEMANDER SAFE.

MORE'S STEARNS & MARVIN, New-York.

GRATLEMEN: We had a large fire in this city on the morning Gratlemen: We had a large fire in this city on the mount of \$229,000. Maser. STEARNS & MARVIN, New-107E.

GENTLEMEN: We had a large fire in this city on the morning of the 5th inst., consuming property to the amount of \$2.20,000.

The Weiting Block took fire about 5 o'clock, an i before 8 o'clock the entire block was in whes, making an intense heat. In that the entire block was in whes, making an intense heat. In that fire was one of your SAFES, sold Protessor Weiting, which was on the thrift floor, and fell to the bottom of the cellar, and after on the thrift floor, and fell to the bottom of the cellar, and after her making at the same of the contents were found preserved, not showing the least sign of fire, thereby saving some \$50,000 in notes and cash securities. The Fire-King Safe did not stand the test; there were three of them in the fire, two of which were used up. We shall send the full particulars when the Professor gets home. Yours respectfully, when the Professor gets home. Yours respectfully, when the Professor gets home. Norton, Bradley & Co.

SALEMANDERS of any desirable size or pattern and of improved finish, secured by REENAN'S POWDER AND BURGLER-FROOT LA BELLE LOCK, tuny be found, at reduced prices, at the Depot, No. 146 Water-st., New-York. STEARN'S MARVIN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURG-LAS.-PROCF SAFE, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, both received, prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Grystal Falace, New York, 1833-54, SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-at., New-York.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Our redects will notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & Co. will sell at public anction Trus Day, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchante Exchange, New-York, about 70 valuable pieces of property in the Gity of Brooklyn. The sale will be positive, it being an Assignmen's Sale. Every Lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Many of the property can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Broadest.

Also, will be sold at the same time and place, the valuable property corner of Broadway and Park-place; two Houses and Lots on 23d-st., and property on 2th-st. (No. 478)

As the day lengthens the cold strengthens, and Ladies, if you wish Cloth Button Boots with warm Linings, Ladies, Misses and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes, and India Rubber Boots and Shoes of all the

PLATFORM SCALES, and every description of eighing Apparatus, for sale at wholesale and retail by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure

A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure of the Ghronic Diseases of the Repriratory, Circulatory, Directive, Secretory and Absorbent (including the glands and akin.) Rervous and Motor Systems of the Human Economy.

The Phillosophy of Living: Or. The way to Enjoy Life and its Gomforts, and to secure honevily. With numerous Engravings illustrating the various systems of the human organism. By

No. 850 Broadway, New York.

The above introductory work on Chronic Diseases and Pulmonary Consumption, their Prevention and Treatment, is now reedy, and will be sent to any address free of charge.

Patients at a distance can consult Dr. Harrs by letter, stating their cases fully. Office hours, 9 to 4.

A Few Days Longer.—We have some more BARGAINS left before our removal to Broadway, Ladies will please romember that all our stock must be sold. An early call will convince all that we are selling DRY Goods cheaper than any other store in the city.

BERKMAN & CO., No. 66 Canal-st., cor. Morecr-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - All persons who wish for information in regard to Sawing Machines, can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. Singer & Co.'s Garrers, a paper devoted controlly to the Sewing-Machine interest. Copies supplied graits.

1. M. Singer & Co., No. 373 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- THE BLOOD .- None can be healthy unless this vital fluid be kept pure. This wonderful medicine eradicates all noxious particles of matter, acting di rectly on the liver, kidneys and bowels. None need be sick in they use this remedy.

New Hork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1856.

W. H. TULLER, P. M., inclosing \$1. What Post-Office Subscribers would oblige us by naming the Post-Office and State.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

House, Jan. 23.—Mr. Richardson said he was sin-cerely desirous that the House should be organized. It had been intimated here and elsewhere that there might be an election if he and other candidates should retire from the contest. He would, if possible, with draw his name to day-but, if not to-day, he would to-morrow. Mr. Dowdell offered a preamble declara-tory of their dependence on and gratitude to Divine Providence for innumerable blessings, concluding with a resolution that the daily sessions be opened by prayer, and that the ministers in Washington be re quested alternately to perform that solemn duty. The preamble was adopted. The House then went into the 192d ballot, which resulted as follows:

 Mr. Banks
 90 | Mr. Richardson
 65

 Mr. Fuller
 30 | Mr. Campbell
 5

 Porter, Colt of Ala., Williams and Pennington, 1

each. Necessary for a choice, 98.

Mr. Rust offered a resolution expressing as the sense

of the House, that if Messrs. Banks, Richardson and Fuller will prevent the use of their names after to-day, an insurmountable obstruction to the organization the House will be removed, and the public interests thereby greatly promoted. The House refused by a tie vote to lay this resolution on the table. After a little discussion the House adjourned.

The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool for this port, is now in her twelfth day out, and may be expected to-day or to-morrow. Her news will be to the 12th inst., three days later than that brought by the Africa, arrived yesterday.

A bill to amend the Charter of this city was offered in the Legislature yesterday. It is very nearly like the Charter of 1830. We give a synopals of its provisions in our Legislative report.

We have no recollection of the time when the butchess were such smiling faces as they did yesterday at the great Cattle market in Forty-fourth street. For several weeks the railroads have been se blockaded with snow and ice, this cold weather, that butchers have been obliged to submit to whatever the drovers were disposed to ask. With only eight or ten hundred bullocks in market, and threefourths of them of the coarsest kind, it was a matter of course that all good beeves found a ready sale at high figures. Yesterday the scene shifted. There were over twenty-five hundred bullocks in the pens, and a good share of them of a superior quality. Notwithstanding the great extent of ground occupied by this market-place, and that many of the yards are sheded over, beside very capacious stables for choice animals, it can be seen at a glance when the pens are pretty full, and the butcher governs himself accordingly. As soon as we entered the yards vesterday we could discover from the countenances of buyers and seller. that here was a very considerable full in prices. Better be. f was sold yesterday at ten to eleven cents per pon. I than was sold a week ago at swelve. Generally a aking, the fall was equal to one cent a popul upon the cast burners, and more than that upon medium and infer or grades, beater the advantage that the bayer always has in a glotted market of busing as an estimate of weight in his own favor. Several interesting particulars will be found in our regular weekly report of the Cattle market on the last page. One four-year-old steer old for \$300, or seventeen cents a pound for his meat. It is a common thing now-t-days for a whole drove to average \$100 a head.

With the arrival of the Africa, which came into this port yesterday morning. (the first Cu- months vitally menaced in Asia, and for months the

narder here since the war began), we are in possession of intelligence from Europe to the 9th inst., or four days later than that brought last week by the America. There is nothing new from the war, except that the Russians have taken up their position some fifty-odd miles from Erzeroum, so as to be ready for operations in the Spring. Marshal Pelisaier will not leave the Crimea to attend the Council of War at Paris, but Gen. Bosquet will be there in his stead. Firing is kept up from the Russian forts on the north side of Sevastopol, but no great damage is done to the Allies on the other side of the harbor. On the 22d ult, the French blew up one of the stone docks there, a fine and costly work, and reduced it to ruins. In Russia preparations for the next campaign are going forward on a vast scale, while England, on the other hand, is getting ready to send to the Baltic the most formidable fleet ever seen. Admiral Saunders Dundas, however, will not command it, for the reason that he does not approve of the plan of the campaign; in his view an attack on Cronstadt will be a gross mistake and a failure. It is supposed accordingly that Sir Edmund Lyons will have the leading of this great fleet, and we shall see with what success. Neither Napier nor Dundas has brought back any laurels from the Baltic, and it is doubtful whether Lyons will have the command a second season, supposing the war to last so long. Of this there is just now every probability, for the peace prospects have become exceedingly attenusted, if they have not altogether disappeared. No answer has yet been received from St. Petersburg to the mission of Count Esterhazy, but the idea that any settlement can now be arrived at has

hardly the ghost of a chance in its favor. In England the great topic of the day is a case of poisoning by a surgeon, who killed a man for money; on this dreadful affair some further comments will be found below. Consols are at about 864, a considerable decline. The Cotton market is reported as dull, with a slight decline. Wheat has risen 2d. per bushel and flour 6d. to 9d. Provisions are quoted as unchanged.

TURKEY. Very pompous were the promises made by En-

gland and France at the beginning of the present war. Self-sacrifice and devotion in the cause of the oppressed Sultan-his sovereign rights and the integrity of the Empire-would, we were assured, characterize the policy of the Allies. No selfish motive whatever, according to their fair report, prompted their determination to uphold the crescent on the Thracian shores. Under the wholesome instruction of these sponsors the fatalistic and stationary mind of I-lam was to be recast, renewed, imbued with elasticity; Turkey should unfold in fresh and perfect blossoms, become civilized, initiated in all the multiform developments of European life. Such were the ostentatious boastings of the English press. How sadly the results fail to make good the high-sounding promise! The Sultan, his Cabinet, his country, are kept in swaddling bands. To be sure, Austria takes care of the Principalities for him; but there are many unbelievers who maintain that these possessions will never more return to the Porte. In our opinion, any change of condition would be better for the people of the Provinces than dependence on the favorite proteges of the Seraglio-on Pashas, Hospodars and ambitious Boyards. What is called the people in Europe,-that is, the toiling, producing peasantry and workers-are in a far superior condition in the Austrian Empire to that presented by the same class along the shores of the Lower Danube. True, they do not enjoy political rights, but in their present state, unhappily, they do not prize them. Entertaining no longings for political liberty, satisfied with their chances of material prosperity, thankful for the abolition of villanage, and of the oppressive exactions of innumerable petty tyrants, they ask no more. The Austrian peasant becomes a freeholder. independent of the nobles; and the same lot-even under Austrian sway-is to be desired for the Danubian people. In the present political and social state of Europe, small States encounter too many obstacles to the promotion of their true interests and the development of their resources; while, as parts of Austria, the Principalities would be less oppressed by taxes and other exactions, and would derive important benefits from associa tion with other members of the Empire. Independence under a complex Protectorate, such as is proposed for them, would in many respects be an injury. But at all events, a change in the form of their administration is contemplated by European diplomats-a change which, whatever it may be, will be at the cost of the Sultan, thus giving the lie

to the early assurances of the alliance. If Austria holds the Principalities, the Allies, and especially France, are no less firmly anchored in the very heart of Constantinople. The hights surrounding the city are transformed by French engineers into menacing fortifications, turned toward the capital rather than toward the road by which the Russians were to approach it. French barracks are scattered over the city holding it in check. On the Asiatic side England follows on a smaller scale the gigantic operations of her powerful ally, and the Sultanic sovereignty is encompassed between blue and red jackets. As to the colicy to be pursued in the war, neither the opinns nor wishes of the Sultan are consulted or regarded. Turkey declared the war; the Allies unsheathed their swords to preserve her. But now, for the continuation or conclusion of the struggle, she disappears from the foreground. In any negotiations which may be going on, Turkey is not only deprived of the initiative but is not even named in e preliminaries.

The war has unvailed the real aims of the Allies. Louis Napoleon eagerly seized upon the chance to inaugurate his reign with a baptism of glory. England rejoiced in the opportunity to cripple Russin with French battering-rams; to destroy her naval force, to secure not so much the integrity of Turkey, as the extension of her own free trade into Asia. This being not yet attained, we now hear that England insists on the prolongation of the war, notwithstanding that as far as Russia is conperned, the integrity of Turkey is assured for ast half a century. It matters not to England the Christian as well as Mohammedan population of Turkey suffer most cruelly from the con tinuance of the bloody and exhausting strife, | under whose pressure social disorganization spread like a devouring cancer. This corroding disease prevails among the peaceful population as well as among the military subjects of the Sultan. In the beginning, the Ottoman army made successful campaigns in 1853-54; but afterward being put aside, inaction has decomposed it, and it is now reduced to some 30,000 men, unable to cope with the Russians in Asia, or to hold Kars, or perhaps to save Erzeroum. The interests of Turkey were for

almost unoccupied Allies in the Crimes made not

a single move to defend them. Turkey, exhausted and prostrated, has need of peace to save her life. Russia is rendered incapable of harming her in any way; but her generous and self-sacrificing English Ally thinks otherwise. Turkish finances do not exist at all: the people are too poor to pay taxes, and the little which is derived from this source is absorbed by the officials before it reaches the treasury of the Sultan. The only disposable funds are those arising from the loan of \$20,000,000 contracted in England. Around this, and to possess it, struggle Sultan, Odalisques. Visiers and Pashas. The army of Omer Pasha could not move onward in Asia for want of every military requisite and material. An installment of half a million of pounds was in the treasury, but as the disposition of the money could not be abandoned to the Divan, disputes arose, and the army is still destitute. The Allies claimed with justice the right to superintend the disbursements. Before the question was settled, and a board nominated, Omer Pasha retreated, and Kars fell. Thereupon the Sultan published a firman, ordering the immediate payment of ten millions of dollars for debts contracted by the inmates of the Seraglio.

As the case stands now, Turkey's condition is more desolate than it was previous to the war, and before she came under the tutelage of the Allies. To be sure, the Sultan's Government is completely relieved of all administrative cares. His sponsors have seized upon every branch of the Administration, and their influence is felt in the most distant provinces not less than at Constantinople. The sovereign power of the Porte has shrank to a shadow. The street police of the capital, now in the hands of the Allies, exhibits improvement; but no other amelioration, however slight, in the condition of the population has been effected. The confusion increases-a logical consequence of too many and conflicting influences. Lord Redcliffe, the haughty and irascible Embassador of England; M. Thouvenel for France, and Baron Proskesch for Austria, each tries to seize the paramount control. In all this, however, there is no alleviation for the popular suffering, no promise of remedy for the evils that distress the country. It is true that from France and England an uninterrupted stream of gold pours into the East for the support of their armies; but those colossal sums are absorbed by Greeks, Armenians, and other sharpers and speculators, never to reach the people at large, nor prove a blessing to their agriculture.

In this confusion and conflict of events the Allies may be in a measure justified in as much as possible assuming the administration of Turkish ffairs; but in any event, the state to which Sovereign and people, the integrity of the Empire, and the operation of the laws are thereby reduced, affords a deplorable contrast to the fair promises thrown out in the first place as baits to catch popular sympathy here and elsewhere. And the result confirms us in the opinion we expressed at the beginning of the struggle. We have never believed that the vitality of Turkey would endure the operations of reform, or suffice to resist the shock f a war brought on by the recklessness of her friends and advisers.

PROJECTS AND COUNTER-PROJECTS. The faint hopes of peace which lately arose in Europe are, for the present, destroyed, chiefly through dissidences growing out of the point relating to the Black Sea, being the same which broke up the conference at Vienna. On this point evolves principally the project carried by Esterhazy to St. Petersburg in behalf of the signers of the December Treaty, as well as the Russian counter-project in the last circular of Nesselrode. If the reports of the most credible Russian journals are to be trusted, the Esterhazy conditions claim from Russia a strip of territory in Bessarabia, beginning at the north-west of that country near Chotym, and ending south at Lake Sasik, thus partly excluding Russia from the banks of the Danube. This strip is to be annexed to Moldavia, and is considered as compensation for the part of the Crimea now in the hands of the Allies, which, Nesselrode Circular does not mention a word about such a cession, and Russia is not so humiliated as to accept these conditions, especially since her success at Kars. If the old axiom, uti possedetis, should have any application in the projected negotiations, Russia can back her Kars and threefourths of Anatolia against the allied hold of a portion of Sevastopol and of the Crimea. This demand for cession originated with Austria

and being accepted by the Allice and included in the Four Points, has served already to a certain degree the interests of Russia. It seems that the minor German Powers, Saxony and Bavaria, which for a moment promised to back the Esterhazy conditions by friendly representations at St. Petersburg, and thus to make a slight Westerly move from their firm neutral position, frightened at even this gentle remodeling of the map of Europe by the first-class Powers, have now fallen back to their previous reserve. This, however, is but one of many episodes in the imbreglio. The main point is that respecting the Black Sea, which the Allies wish to neutralize completely. Its waters are to be open only for the commercial vessels of all nations; no military arsenals are to exist on its shores, and Consulates of every people are to be permitted in its various ports. The two Powers possessing territories conterminous with this sea shall promise to keep thereon only small craft necessary for the coasting service.

This demand of neutralization is considered by Western politicians as a concession to Russia, her flag having already disappeared from the Euxine. But any military occupation during war of part of the possessions of an enemy does not constitute a positive right for the occupant, and does not deprive the original owner of his claim. These politicians likewise support their demand by the example of the United States and Great Britain, which Powers do not keep any naval force on Lakes Superior, Michigan, Erie and Ontario. But it may be argued that the position of Russia and Turkey is different. Russia, it is affirmed, would not only endanger her sovereignty over the harbors and waters within her dominions, but would be at the mercy of a coup de main of Turkey or any other Power: for by such a treaty, the Sea of Marmora in the hands of the Porte will remain armed with fleets and with the arsenals of Constantinople, when Russia will have no such advantage; and further, it is urged that by the concession or permission of a Sultan, or by forcing the Dardanelles. France, England; or any other naval Power would be enabled in a few days to enter the Euxine from the Mediterranean and commit any havoe, without Russia being able to defend herself. It is therefore considered for Russia not only a question of prestige, or of encroachment on her theoretical rights of sovereignty, but likewise one of security

and existence. It is therefore natural that Russia should, with her views, fight while a soldier or a penny remains, rather than submit to the conditions proposed.

The counter-project of Nesselrode offers to keep the Euxine shut against all military navies, Russia and Turkey excepted, and proposes that a Convention between these two Powers shall decide the number of men-of-war to be kept there by each. This proposition was considered equitable by Count Buol at the close of the Vienna Conference, and as such was recommended by him to Lord John Russell and Drouyn de l'Huys, and their acceptance of it cost both these persons their places in their respective Cabinets. The German minor Powers now consider this offer of Russia as matter for further negotiation; so if for a moment they have been charmed by the arts and demonstrations of Louis Bonaparte, it seems that the charm is nearly dis-

THE DECAY OF VIRGINIA.

We have had somewhat to say of Slavery, both in its moral and political bearings, as our readers will testify, and shall have still more to say as time and opportunity serve. But there is another aspect in which we propose to mark its influence on the physical condition of at least one State where it exists, and that State its once proudest seat of empire-the Old Dominion, now the great slavebreeding region of the South. By slave-breeding we mean-not that all the slaveholding States do not lend all the negroes they can, consistently with the profitable application of their labor, to other objects-but in Virginia slave-breeding, for sale in other States, is the great and most profitable staple of production.

By a close calculation of the manner in which slave children are bred and reared, it will be ascertained that a slave child up to five years old, costs little if snything more to rear than it does a Kentucky mule of the same age, particularly if the mother of the child raise the corn to feed it and herself upon, which that of the mule cannot do. If a good breeder, she can produce a young negro once in eighteen months, a fair average, raising meantime the corn for her progeny up to their fifth year, a marketable age. The business must be a paying one. Let not our language seem revolting. for it is the language of statistics, shown on paper, and talked about as freely, when the business goes on, as any other branch of stock-raising. Slaves, there, are not humanity, but "niggers," and creatures of bargain and sale.

We take from The Country Gentleman of the 10th inst, the following advertisement:

"VIRGINIA LAND .- I have for sale 1,121 acre Wood Land. It is well watered, and has plenty of Meadow Land on it. The railroad and plank-road both pass through it, the distance from Fredericksburg is 18 miles, and the same from Orange Court Hones. Further description is unnecessary. Any one wishing to purchase will view it. The whole tract can be had for \$5 per acre, one third cash. It can be divided to suit purchasers, at a higher price. Apply to purchasers, at a higher price. Apply to

Had this tract of land lain in Illinois, Wisconsin

or Iowa-indeed in any of the Free States ten or a dozen years old only--it would not have arrested our attention except as being offered at about its market value for any enterprising emigrant wishing to establish himself on a good farm; but in Virginia, the "lone mother of" not dead, but living "Empires," this advertisement is pregnant with meaning. "Distance from Freder-"icksburg eighteen miles!" And where is Frederick-burg? By turning to the Gazetteer we find it to be a town of 8,000 inhabitants, at the head of navigation, and below the falls of the River Rappahannock, 110 miles from Chesapeake Bay, and 60 miles north of Richmond. If our historical readings are correct, this town was the seat of great wealth and refinement in the olden time; the heart of a country peopled by the aristocracy of the land, and near where "Mary, the mother of Washington," lies entombed. A few miles below, in Westmoreland, Washington himself was born. So were the four brothers Lee (Richard Henry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Thomas, Francis and Arthur), Gen. Henry Lee, James Monroe, and Judge Bushrod Washington. renowned country was that lying along the Rap pahannock, in those days, and our 1,121 acres of woodland, which can be bought for \$5 an acre, is only eighteen miles from its commercial center, and on both a railroad and a plankroad! This tract, like many more of the same kind, was once probably the family seat of some descendant of the Cavallers, abounding in wealth, but run out, thrown to commons, and long ago deserted for some fresher and more productive soil further south or west. Poor and exhausted as the land round about it is, the Rappahannock is a large, navigable stream for coasting vessels, with fine fisheries; a delicious climate, yielding all the fruits and vegetables of the latitude of 384° north; a grand water-power above the tide; and the soil round and about it, poor and worn as it is, is far superior in its natural qualities to the most populous and highly cultivated parts of either Rhode Island or Massachusetts, from which numbers of hardy farmers are annually emigrating a thousand miles to the Free States west in search of new homes. That this once beautiful and productive country has been deserted by its tobacco-growing and slaveholding residents, is no wonder, for even slaves do not now pay for growing on it. But why Northern people do not go there to build up its water-power, and cultivate and reinvigorate its soil, we shall proceed to show. We have not taken this isolated advertisement

as the only one of its kind. For many years past, at any time, one could point out in our Northern papers hundreds of a like kind, embracing larger or maller tracts of land, in many equally well situated counties, at even lower prices, and with gester local advantages, thus offered, and without purchasers. We have been frequently asked why our Northern farmers do not go there, with their thrifty and economical habits, and buy and settle those cheap lands-where they could easily make their fortunes? Some of these liberal landholders, es if surmising the objection, have remarked in their advertisements that " if slaveholding were "objectionable, there were few or no slaves in the neighborhood !" Had they added with truthas they could not-that there were no slace laws there, their lands would have found a ready market. A man born and educated in our Free States needs some inducements to leave an old home and seek a new one beyond chesp land and a mild climate. He has been born near a highway that he could travel upon, educated in the district school, and taught his morals in the Sunday-school and parish church-neither of which exists, as an institution, to any extent, in Virginia or elsewhere in the Slave States. His institutions the Yankee carries with him. With his other household gods he sets them up around his new home, with the assurance that not himself only, but his children after him will enjoy them. But let us see what his prospects are in Virginia, provided he goes there, in these particulars. From The N. Y. Esangolist of the 10th inst. take the following:

there, in these particulars. From The N. Y. Evangelist of the 10th inst. take the following:

"Sunday-Schools in Virigina.—At the Sunday-School Convention, which was held in Lynchburg, Va., in the mouth of June, a committee of twelve chergymen and laymen, representing all the six evangelical denominations in the town, was appointed to prepare an address in behalf of the great cause of Christian education in South-western Virginia. It has been published, and presents some suggestive statistics. 'According to the census of 1850 the present entire white population of the State is about 971,770. Of these there are, over 20 years of age, about 452,833; of whom there are who cannot read about 86,180. That is nearly one in five of all the grown whites of the State."

"Where will these adults learn to read, if not in the Sunday-School? They are too old, or too poor, or too proud to attend any other. But again, there are this year in Virginia, of young persons between 5 and 20 years of age, about 379,845; of whom there are at school or college only about 111,327; leaving as attending no school of any kind, 268,416; that is, for every young person in the State between 5 and 20 years of age receiving any instruction, there are two others who receive none! In other words, two-thirds of that portion of our population who are to become citizens within the next fifteen years, are, in these most precious years of their history, going totally untaught.

"To the questions, What can be done to change this sad prospect? How is light to be poured upon the darkness which is thus settling all around us! How are the blessings of general, and especially of Christian instruction to be here diffused? the Report answers as follows: 'The best hope, we have no hesitation in answering, is in that admirable institution of our age, which is so peculiarly conformed to the spirit of Christian instruction to be here diffused? the Report answers as follows: 'The best hope, we have no hesitation in answering, is in that admirable institution of our

'igion there, and making the wilderness indeed bios'som as the rose.'

"The field immediately under consideration comprises twenty-six counties. A plan is proposed for its
immediate cultivation thoroughly and systematically;
and an earnest appeal for action and liberal contribution concludes the address.

"These facts, we say, are startling. One in five of
the grown white persons of the Old Dominion unable
to read! Two thirds of those who are to become citizens in the next fifteen years, going wholly untaught!
Can any other State furnish such statistics? We fear
the answer. Is it not time to apply the remedy!"

The Sunday-school part of the story is thus given
in a nut-shell. But will even these simple sug-

in a nut-shell. But will even these simple suggestions be carried out? Of course not. The people in twenty-six counties, even, of a State which will tax its downtrodden free negroes \$50,000 for sending the aforesaid free negroes -who don't want to go-out to Africa, and then steal the money and throw it into the Treasury for State purposes, as Virginia has lately done, will serai no money by taxing themselves for Sundayschools, or any other schools, to educate their own ignorant whites, so long as they can thrust an arm into the vaults of a Northern Sunday-school Union for such object.

POISONING IN ENGLAND.

There were few men who had a keener insight into the character of his countrymen than the late witty canon of St. Paul's, the Rev. Sydney Smith, and among his many jocular sayings, so full of caustic shrewdness, was one in which, after a continuous recurrence of disastrous railway accidents, he wrote to the Press that "the public life will never be safe until a Bishop is killed." The sufferers happened in every instance to be "mere" working men, whose lives, to use a favorite English expression in such cases, were not worth the fuss. We have been forcibly struck by the strong illustration of the truth of the witty Whig parson's saying, which the picture of social England, presented by

he last mail, affords. It has been patent for several years to all who have looked into her semi-annual calendar of dark crimes, that infanticide was just as common in the mining districts along the Severn as ever it was in days of old on the banks of the Ganges; and even in the rural districts, where the esthetics of crime are unknown, each assize has furnished numerou instances of stealthy ministerings of death of wives poisoned by their husbands and husbands by their wives, for the very motive which has incited to the recent poisonings that have sent a cold horror to the heart of England from one end of the motive was to obtain a few pounds, or even shillings from a burial-club. In the other it is a gentleman of the turf who administers poison to a wife, a brother, and a friend, and, as is believed, many others. to obtain a large sum of insurance-money and cancel a racing debt; and now England opens her eyes to the fact that in her civilized center, deeds have been done that eclipse the foul fame of a Borgia and a Brinvilliers. Indeed, in the excitement which for the moment these recent horrid revelations in the cases of Wolmer and Palmer have awoke, Sevas topol and the Czar and the Alliance appear to be forgotten, and England broods over her feast of horrors with morbid and gaping curiosity. It is impossible to picture the diseased and un

healthy feeling of interest which fevers the vein of every class there in regard to great criminals and rimes. At the time of the Manning murders, ines of omnibuses were started from every part of London to the scene of the crime, and hundreds of beings, more like beasts than men, might be seen gathered round the spot, feeding their appetite with foul tales and surmises. Nor is this morbid feeling confined to the middle and lower classes. Some years since, when it was discovered that the present Earl of Pembroke had been subjected to a system of slow poisoning-very similar to that with which Mr. Palmer is now chargedby two French mistresses, in whose favor he had been induced to make a will, nothing could equal the prurient excitement in the clubs and salons, which was hightened from the reserve and mystery thrown around the whole affair. In these recen poisoning cases, however, the interest is not confined to London as a class, but appears to have gathered in the whole country; and as undoubtedly these two cases will occupy, from their singular character, a permanent place in the records of crime, we give their story in plain unvarnished

The first case was that of a Mr. Wolmer, of Burdon, in England, who was recently tried before Baron Martin on a charge of poisoning his wife. He was a gentleman apparently of refined culture. with considerable pharmaceutic knowledge and taste for chemical inquiry; and during the illness of his wife, which extended over a period of seven weeks, exhibited the most tender solicitude and devoted care. On her death, however, suspicions which for some weeks had preyed upon the minds of her physicians that arsenic had been administered in small doses, were converted, on a postmortem examination of her body, into a certainty, and her husband was placed on trial for the crime For the hypothesis of suicide there appeared no grounds, and equally abourd was that broached that she had adopted the practice described by Von Tschudi, which is so prevalent among wom in Styria, of taking small doses of arsenic, and thus hightening beauty by a radiant glow. Indeed, the

fact that poison was found in a syrings which been employed during the whole of her iffnes the purpose of injecting nourishment, furnished conclusive answer. This syrings was her band's, and used chiefly by him-a circumstant which appears to have escaped the observation of Mr. Baron Martin, who charged strongly for quittal on the ground of an absence of appur motive for the crime. Mr. Wolmer was pro nounced innocent. Still, the verdict gave much public dissatisfaction, and would doubtless have been sharply canvassed had not a new horror the up of still more ghastly character and thrown at

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This was the case of a Mr. Palmer of Rugaler, in Staffordshire, who appears to have united to profession of surgeon that of a gambler; for turf in England, to which this gentleman belong and which Mr. Disraeli has styled "the noble "pastime of the aristocracy," has all the worst and darkest features of gambling in the ruin it effects, the temptation to crime it offers, and the hardness of heart it always begets. It appears that with this Mr. Palmer, another well-known turf-gamester, n Mr. John Parsons Cook, had been for some the an intimate associate and confederate, and had entered into heavy bets, as supposed, in which Mr. Palmer was, or feared to be, a heavy loser. Either with the object of wiping out this debtdeath cancelling by the laws of the turf in England all existing bets and past losses-or with a view of possessing himself of a sum of £1,000 which M. Cook had won at Shrewsbury race and carried about with him, and which was missing on be decease, or with both purposes, as is made probable, Palmer commenced to subject him to course of poisoning, which terminated in his death.

The circumstances under which his sudden death took place, the mysterious disappearance of the betting-book, which he invariably carried shout his person, and the absence of the £1,000 he was known to have had on entering the house where he was last seen in company with Palmer, and when he was drugged, fixed suspicion on the marders, and he was arrested. Case on case has since rise up in cumulative horror, gradually developing a array of murders which surpasses in terrible darkness of incident anything the annals of crime for several centuries unfold. It appears that the poisoner, Palmer, entered on the turf some years since, and having had like all

tyros to pay for his experience, became a loss beyond his means. In those straits he adopted the course usually resorted to by men on the turf, had recourse to a notorious bill discounter is Queen street Mayfair, by the name of Pratt. To debt, whatever it was, doubtless doubled or treblet in a year or two, Pratt's usual rate of interest being about 120 per cent. In this sinking condition catching recklessly at every means of escape, and possibly, as it now appears, having committed forgery to extricate himself in the mad efforts escape from his difficulties, or the consequences his crime, some such horrible idea as the he has since carried out stole on hi senses. It is but the first step which inflicts the agony; that taken, habit makes even murder light moment, sometimes even a passion, like opium or drink. The first victim appears to have been the mother of his wife, upon whose death he came in by right of his wife for a considerable sum. Four days after coming to reside at his house ale died. The next victim was a Mr. Duffy, a commercial traveler, with whom he had business transactions, and who is supposed to have been buried in a well in Palmer's garden. The next was his own wife, who when a ward with considerable fortune, had man ried him against the desire of all his connection and whose life he had previous to the perpetration of his crime insured for £13,000 in three different English offices. After his wife followed his brother, whose life he insured in different offices for £23,450. On the occasion of the two first deaths he contrive to clude the suspicion of either his own relatives of the public, but the death of his brother following so close upon that of his wife, naturally roused suspicion which a proposal to insure the life of his servant, one Bates, for no less a sum than £25,000, for the murder of Cook they had, after inquiry, de clined to pay over the amount. It has since turned out that the usurer Pratt received the amount of Mrs. Palmer's insurance, and would have received the greater part of that on William Palmer had it been paid. Since Palmer's committal Pratt has presented to his mother, a lady of some fortune, bills to the amount of £20,000, to which her name had been forged by Palmer, and which he doubtless with full knowledge of the fact, had cashed, in the confidence that on that account they were more valuable, as forcing Palmer to stop at no crime in taking them up. For the rest there are rumors which ascribe to Palmer the death of Lord George Bentinck and others, but they are merely those wild exaggerations which always spring out of such events.

The bodies of both the wife and brother have been exhumed, and Prof. Taylor's analysis sat-stantiates, without doubt, that both died from the effects of a slow but certain poison, administered with great tact and knowledge of its effects, and that the system adopted is one of the most remarkable ever brought to light. The wretched poisoner himself will be tried in March, should be live to that time, but he appears determined to compass his own death. He was apparently is society a quiet, inoffensive person of rather please ing manner, and without bearing any of those outward marks which nature usually fixes on such men as a warning to avoid them.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SECOND DAY OF SILENCE. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1856.

The House to-day was dull, decidedly, in spite ominous whispers, mysterious conferences, and significant nods and head-shakings, intimating the something is about to happen. The non-speaks bit chafes the mouths of Hon. Members, who have not yet become used to it. I was foreibly reminded of the Quaker lady's reply to a giddy youn acquaintance whom she had coaxed to a Frie meeting, where all sat silent for an hour and a half and then left noiselessly as they came. "That "enough to kill the devil," pettishly exclaimed the inexperienced visitor. "Yea," responded begraver companion, "that is the object of it." don't know that even the prohibition of speaking will bring the House to the choice of a Speaker but if not, I cannot guess what would.

Speeches being forbidden, Members are estrained to give their appeals to Buncombe the feet of resolves. Thus Mr. BOYCE of South Carolina to-day introduced a string of whereases, implying that the country is on the brink of a wiar with Esgland, therefore the conservative men in the House ought to organize it forthwith by the choice of of their number as Speaker, so as to present the